AMENDMENTS

In the specification

Please substitute the paragraph starting on page 27 line 21 ending on page 28 line 7 with the following paragraph:

By way of illustration, a rAAV vector can comprise a transcriptionally-activated ITR operably linked to a polynucleotide that encodes a functional cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator polypeptide (CFTR) operably linked to a promoter. As is now known in the art, there are a variety of CFTR polypeptides that are capable of reconstructing CFTR functional deficiencies in cells derived from cystic fibrosis patients. As described in the commonly-owned U.S. Patent Application ~~08/455,552~~ 08/445,552 (which is proceeding to issuance), a truncated CFTR polypeptide, missing amino acids 1-118 of the wild-type protein, was able to restore a cAMP-regulated chloride ion conductance in cells with the cystic defect (IB3 cells). The portion of the CFTR cDNA that encodes amino acids 1-118 was deleted from the full cDNA so that the polynucleotide could be packaged into a rAAV. Analogously, Rich et al. (1991, Science **253**: 205-207) described a CFTR derivative missing amino acid residues 708-835, that was capable of transporting chloride and capable of correcting a naturally occurring CFTR defect. To take two additional examples, Arispe et al. (1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **89**: 1539-1543) showed that a CFTR fragment comprising residues 433-586 was sufficient to reconstitute a correct chloride channel in lipid bilayers; and Sheppard et al. (1994, Cell **76**: 1091-1098) showed that a CFTR polypeptide truncated at residue 836 to about half its length was still capable of building a regulated chloride channel. Thus, the native CFTR protein, and mutants and fragments thereof, all constitute CFTR polypeptides that are useful under this invention.